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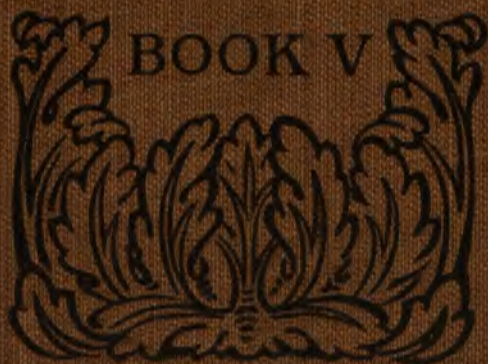
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# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER



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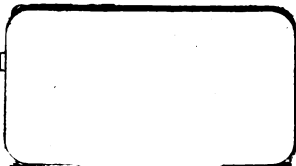
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THE  
GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

Book V

BY

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## PREFACE

The most important features which characterize the books of this series are the following: words are presented at the same time in columns and in use; they are used not in dry, isolated sentences, but in sentences naturally connected in describing the manifold interests, occupations, and experiences of childhood, in telling children's classic stories, in biographies of great men, in describing historical events, in explaining the chief features of the government of city, state, and nation. All this matter is carefully graded both in respect to the words and the thought, and is presented in a way to interest and instruct. The pupil is conscious of the meaning and the use of the word as he learns to spell it. If the context does not make the meaning of a word clear to a pupil, it does enable him to use his dictionary intelligently in getting the meaning of the word.

By means of this method of presentation words are reviewed, many of the more difficult ones repeatedly. This review is not a mere mechanical repetition of the isolated word; each time the word recurs it is in use. This is the most effective kind of review. At the same time the meaning of the word is becoming, for the child, broader, fuller, and more clearly defined.

Throughout the series words in columns are separated into syllables and the primary accent marked. All words in use appear in their usual form. Webster has been followed in spelling, pronunciation, syllabication, marking (which appears only in the list of foreign words in Book VII), and accent.



## NOTE TO TEACHERS

The use of each word in the columns is illustrated by a sentence containing the word.

Every other word in the sentence, with the exception of a few very easy words, has been used in the same or in a preceding book as a column word.

Therefore every sentence is a review of words already taught.

The more difficult words are reviewed many times.

## SUGGESTION

When the books are used for the first time many of the review words of which the sentences are composed may not be familiar to the pupils; on this account the lessons may seem somewhat difficult.

Hence it is suggested that for the first year the books be placed as follows :

## IN SYSTEMS OF EIGHT GRADES

Book I in Grade 2  
Book II in Grade 3  
Book II in Grade 4  
Book III in Grade 5  
Book IV in Grade 6  
Book V in Grade 7  
Book VI in Grade 8

## IN SYSTEMS OF NINE GRADES

Book I in Grade 3  
Book II in Grade 4  
Book II in Grade 5  
Book III in Grade 6  
Book IV in Grade 7  
Book V in Grade 8  
Book VI in Grade 9

After the books have been used for a year the grading may be arranged as desired, concluding with Book VII in grade 8 or grade 9.

# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

## Book V

### I

ward	A city is divided into wards.
bound'a ry	The wards have fixed boundaries.
lim'it	The boundaries, or limits, are well known.
en roll'	Citizens are enrolled in their wards.
pre'cinct	Each ward has one or more voting precincts.

### II

ex ec'u tive	A city has several executive officers.
may'or	The chief executive officer is the mayor.
mag'is trate	The mayor is called the chief magistrate.
in trust'	Many duties are intrusted to him.
re spon'si ble	He is responsible for many things.

### III

al'der man	Most cities have aldermen and councilmen.
ap pro'pri ate	These bodies appropriate money.
wel'fare	They make rules for the city's welfare.
or'di nance	City rules are called ordinances.
en force'	The mayor enforces the ordinances.

## I

ac cord'ing	The mayor is elected according to law.
no'ti fy	Voters are notified of the election.
in for ma'tion	A printed notice gives this information.
par'ty	The parties hold separate meetings.
cau'cus	These meetings are called caucuses.

## II

po lit'i cal	There are two great political parties.
Dem o crat'ic	One is the Democratic party.
Re pub'lic an	The other is the Republican party.
Pro hi bi'tion	There is also a Prohibition party.
So'cial ist	Another is called the Socialist party.

## III

can'di date	Each party chooses a candidate.
nom'i nate	The candidate is nominated at the caucus.
nom i nee'	The person nominated is the nominee.
pre side'	A man presides at the caucus.
mod'er a tor	He is often called the moderator.

## IV

des'ig nate	A day is designated for the election.
qual'i fy	Only those qualified may vote.
reg'is trar	The registrars decide who are qualified.
req'ui site	Each state decides what is requisite.
com ply'	A voter must comply with the laws.

## I

poll	A polling place is in each precinct.
bal'lot	The voters cast their ballots here.
charge	Officers have charge of the voting.
in spect'or	There are two or more inspectors.
com pen sa'tion	These officers receive compensation.

## II

Aus tra'lia	Some states use the "Australian" method.
fraud	The object is to prevent fraud.
in tend'	It is intended to diminish bribery.
cor rupt'	It offers fewer chances for corruption.
screen	The voters are screened from observation.

## III

as cer tain'	The number of votes is ascertained.
pre cau'tion	Every precaution is taken in counting.
de fect'	Defective ballots are not counted.
re count'	Sometimes a recount is demanded.
spec'i fy	The reasons must be clearly specified.

## IV

en'vel ope	Counted ballots are kept in envelopes.
seal	The envelopes are officially sealed.
cus'to dy	An official keeps them in custody.
re tain'	He retains them for a certain time.
ex pire'	When that time expires he destroys them.

## I

sub or'di nate	A city has many subordinate officers.
treas'ur er	The treasurer has charge of the funds.
loan	He arranges for making loans.
tem'po ra ry	A city often makes temporary loans.
is'sue	Cities sometimes issue bonds.

## II

per form'	The city clerk performs important duties.
mar'riage	He records marriages, births, and deaths.
in'dex	He keeps an index of the names.
au'di tor	The auditor examines all bills.
comp trol'ler	He is often called the comptroller.

## III

as sess'or	The assessors annually assess taxes.
li'a ble	Most property is liable to be taxed.
ex empt'	But some kinds are exempt.
male	Most male citizens pay a poll tax.
a bate'	Taxes are sometimes abated.

## IV

coun'sel	The city counsel gives legal advice.
at tor'ney	He is often called the city attorney.
re sign'	Any city official may resign.
in com'pe tent	Incompetent officials may be forced out.
un faith'ful	Unfaithful officials are often punished.

## I

com mis'sion	A street commissioner cares for streets.
ex ist'	He keeps existing roads in repair.
av'e nue	He inspects streets and avenues.
al'ley	The alleys are kept clean.
sub'urb	The suburban roads are kept smooth.

## II

pe ti'tion	Citizens petition for new roads.
mac ad'am	New roads are often macadamized.
crush	Hard rocks are crushed for this.
sub stan'tial	A macadam road is substantial.
du'ra ble	Stone paving also makes a durable road.

## III

al'ter	The grade of roads is often altered.
dis con tin'ue	Sometimes old roads are discontinued.
cul'vert	Culverts are built when necessary.
ra vine'	Bridges are built over ravines.
ob struct'	Roads and streets must not be obstructed.

## IV

con'crete	Sidewalks are often made of concrete.
a but'	Abutters pay part of the cost.
curb'stone	Curbstones are laid beside the walk.
gut'ter	Gutters are made outside the curbstones.
cob'ble stone	These are paved with cobblestones.

## I

san'i ta ry	Each city has a sanitary department.
phy si'cian	A city physician is often appointed.
sur'geon	The physician may be a surgeon, too.
ten'e ment	The sanitary department inspects tenements.
pol lute'	It prevents pollution of the water supply.

## II

ep i dem'ic	The officers try to prevent epidemics.
sus pi'cious	Suspicious cases of illness are reported.
in ves'ti gate	Such cases are quickly investigated.
con ta'gious	Sometimes a contagious disease is found.
quar an tine'	The officers then quarantine the house.

## III

in fec'tious	There are many infectious diseases.
fe'ver	Some fevers are infectious.
ty'phoid	Typhoid fever is a serious disease.
mi'crobe	The disease germ is a microbe.
dis in fect'	Houses are disinfected to kill microbes.

## IV

con sump'tion	Consumption is an infectious disease.
diph the'ri a	Diphtheria is greatly dreaded.
mea'sles	School children often have measles.
whoop'ing	Whooping cough is another child's disease.
vac'ci nate	Children are vaccinated against smallpox.

## I

po lice'	Every city supports a police department.
crime	Policemen try to prevent crime.
dis or'der	They do not allow disorder.
val'iant	They are brave and valiant men.
guard'i an	They are guardians of the city.

## II

badge	Policemen wear badges.
re volv'er	They carry revolvers and small clubs.
pa trol'	They patrol the city at night.
vi o la'tion	They prevent the violation of laws.
res'cue	They rescue lost children.

## III

wick'ed	Wicked men sometimes rob houses.
vi'cious	Vicious men try to injure people.
a buse'	Sometimes bad men abuse horses.
re strain'	Such men need to be restrained.
ras'cal	All rascals fear the police.

## IV

ex tin'guish	One department has to extinguish fires.
ap pa ra'tus	It has apparatus for fighting fires.
chem'ic al	It has steam and chemical engines.
ex ten'sion	There are long extension ladders.
hy'drant	Water is obtained from the hydrants.



## I

pop u la'tion	In many cities the population is dense.
of fen'sive	The waste matter is very offensive.
nui'sance.	It becomes a great nuisance.
dis pos'al	Its disposal is a serious problem.
sew'er	Hence the sewer department is important.

## II

ben e fi'cial	Good sewers are beneficial.
out/let	Their outlets must be distant.
sew'age	The sewage flows through the sewers.
pas'sage	Its passage must not be interrupted.
clog	The pipes must not become clogged.

## III

fil'ter	Sometimes sewage is filtered on gravel.
per'co late	The liquid percolates through the gravel.
sed'i ment	The sediment remains on the surface.
sludge	These filters are called sludge beds.
o'dor	There is little unpleasant odor from them.

## IV

o ver see'	One officer oversees the poor.
alms'house	He has charge of the city almshouse.
pau'per	People sent there are called paupers.
char'i ty	Private citizens support many charities.
do'nate	They donate money and food.

## I

ed u ca'tion	Every city has a board of education.
chair'man	A chairman presides at the meetings.
sec're ta ry	The members choose a secretary.
su per in tend'ent	The board elects a superintendent.
tru'ant	It appoints truant officers.

## II

sen'ti ment	Public sentiment demands good schools.
grad'u ate	Many teachers are graduates of colleges.
nor'mal	Others are graduates of normal schools.
sci en tif'ic	Some come from scientific schools.
ap'pli cant	There are many applicants for positions.

## III

pre scribe'	The board prescribes courses of study.
kin'der gar ten	A kindergarten is for young children.
clas'sic al	A classical course prepares for college.
com mer'cial	Many schools have commercial courses.
di plo'ma	High-school graduates receive diplomas.

## IV

ref'er ence	The board provides books of reference.
dic'tion a ry	Each room has a good dictionary.
rec re a'tion	There are grounds for recreation.
foun'tain	Modern buildings have drinking fountains.
tu i'tion	Nonresident pupils pay tuition.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

**RULE I.** Silent *e* at the end of a word is dropped when *ing* is added.

*Illustrations*

love + ing = loving

hate + ing = hating

like + ing = liking

change + ing = changing

## I

in vade'	The enemy was invading the country.
re pulse'	The army was repulsing the enemy.
ded'i cate	They were dedicating the church.
con fuse'	The noise was very confusing.
ir'ri gate	The farmers were irrigating the land.

## II

ra'di ate	The sun was radiating heat.
surge	The waves were surging over the sands.
twin'kle	The stars were twinkling in the sky.
bris'tle	The bush was bristling with thorns.
vac'il late	The man was vacillating in purpose.

## III

in ter cede'	He was interceding for his brother.
mit'i gate	There were many mitigating circumstances.
ren'o vate	The workmen were renovating the house.
vi'brate	The strings of the piano were vibrating.
war'ble	The bird was warbling in the tree.

*Exceptions:* shoeing, singeing, tingeing, hoeing, dyeing.

## I

sys'tem	We have a national banking system.
cor po ra'tion	A bank is a business corporation.
cash ier'	There is a president, cashier, and teller.
ac cu'mu late	Large sums of money are accumulated.
vault	The money is kept in strong vaults.

## II

de pos'it	The bank receives many deposits.
coun'ter feit	It watches for counterfeit money.
de tect'	This is nearly always detected.
dis'count	A bank discounts notes.
in dorse'	The notes must be indorsed.

## III

se cu'ri ty	A bank requires good security.
mort'gage	Savings banks lend money on mortgages.
col lat'er al	Stocks are received as collateral.
fluc'tu ate	The value of stocks often fluctuates.
de pre'ci ate	They often depreciate in value.

## IV

ledg'er	The bank's accounts are kept in a ledger.
ver'i fy	These accounts are frequently verified.
bal'ance	The balances must be correct.
sum'ma ry	A summary is published at certain times.
stock'hold er	Dividends are paid to stockholders.

## I

men su ra'tion	Mensuration is studied in all schools.
il lus'trate	The rectangle is easily illustrated.
cal'cu late	Pupils learn to calculate the area.
di men'sion	The dimensions must be given.
al'ti tude	These are the base and the altitude.

## II

par'al lel	Opposite sides of rectangles are parallel.
di ag'o nal	A diagonal joins opposite corners.
tri'an gle	A diagonal forms two right triangles.
mag'ni tude	The triangles have equal magnitudes.
per im'e ter	Pupils find the perimeter of a rectangle.

## III

cir cum'fer ence	A circle's perimeter is the circumference.
bi sect'	A diameter bisects the circle.
ra'di us	Half a diameter is a radius.
cyl'in der	A pencil, not sharpened, is a cylinder.
hem'i sphere	Half a sphere is a hemisphere.

## IV

breadth	A solid has length, breadth, and thickness.
cube	Solids are measured by cubic measure.
prism	A box is a rectangular prism.
pyr'a mid	Arithmetics have pictures of pyramids.
cone	Cones, cylinders, and prisms are solids.

## I

noun	Names of persons or things are nouns.
sin'gu lar	<i>Horse</i> is a noun in the singular number.
plu'ral	What is the plural of <i>horse</i> ?
pro'noun	A pronoun stands for a noun.
in'di cate	This is what its name indicates.

## II

de note'	The possessive case denotes possession.
a pos'tro phe	An apostrophe signifies the possessive.
per plex'	The use of the apostrophe is perplexing.
ad'jec tive	Adjectives are joined to nouns and pronouns.
de scrip'tive	Adjectives are limiting or descriptive.

## III

verb	A verb makes an assertion.
ad'verb	Adverbs are joined to verbs or other words.
def'i nite	They make the meaning more definite.
con junc'tion	A conjunction is a connecting word.
prep o si'tion	A preposition also connects.

## IV

pred'i cate	Every sentence has a subject and a predicate.
ba'sis	The sentence is the basis of language.
lit'er a ture	Literature is written language.
chap'ter	Books are divided into chapters.
par'a graph	Chapters are divided into paragraphs.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

**RULE II.** A final consonant following a single vowel is doubled before an ending beginning with a vowel :

1. In words of one syllable.
2. In words of more than one syllable when the accent is on the last syllable.

*Illustrations*

drop + ing = dropping	omit + ed = omitted
fit + ed = fitted	swim + ing = swimming
rob + ed = robbed	begin + ing = beginning
plot + ing = plotting	equip + ed = equipped
nip + ed = nipped	control + ing = controlling
blot + ed = blotted	bestir + ed = bestirred
run + ing = running	forget + ing = forgetting

## I

re fer'	The case was referred to the judge.
trans fer'	Baggage was transferred across the city.
e mit'	The wire emitted a musical sound.
con fer'	The lawyers conferred about the matter.
con cur'	They all concurred in the report.

## II

al lot'	The seats were allotted to the pupils.
in ter mit'	The flow of water was intermittent.
de mur'	The customer demurred at the charge.
re pel'	The army repelled the enemy.
cram	His pockets were crammed with papers.

## I

min'er al	Coal is a mineral substance.
or'i gin	It is of vegetable origin, however.
an'cient	It originated in very ancient times.
veg e ta'tion	It came from trees and other vegetation.
de cay'	Instead of decaying the trees were mineralized.

## II

ex'ca vate	Coal is excavated from the ground.
depth	Mines are dug to a great depth.
an'thra cite	Anthracite coal is very hard.
ig nite'	It does not ignite easily.
bi tu'mi nous	Bituminous coal is softer.

## III

tun'nel	Tunnels are run in the mines.
tem'per a ture	The temperature is high at great depths.
ther mom'e ter	A thermometer indicates the temperature.
ex plode'	The gas in mines often explodes.
ca lam'i ty	An explosion is a serious calamity.

## IV

ore	Coal is used in melting ores.
smelt	This is called smelting ores.
con sume'	Great quantities are consumed in furnaces.
il lu'mi nate	Illuminating gas is made from coal.
re tort'	Gas is made in huge retorts.



## I

de rive'	Many products are derived from coal.
am mo'ni a	Ammonia is one of these products.
an'i line	Aniline dyes also come from coal.
par'af fin	Black coal makes pure white paraffin.
coke	Coke is made from bituminous coal.

## II

pe tro'le um	Petroleum comes from the ground.
pu'ri fy	It has to be purified for use.
re fine'	Kerosene is made by refining petroleum.
naph'tha	Naphtha is also derived from petroleum.
ben'zine	Benzine is another product of petroleum.

## III

var'nish	Petroleum products are used in varnish.
lu'bri cate	We derive lubricating oils from petroleum.
fric'tion	Oil lessens the friction in machines.
vas'e line	Common vaseline comes from petroleum.
oint'ment	This is often used in ointments.

## IV

mar'ble	Marble occurs in certain places.
quar'ry	It is taken from quarries.
wedge	It is split off with iron wedges.
mon'u ment	Marble is used for monuments.
gran'ite	Granite is used for the same purpose.

I

a chieve'	Many men achieve success in business.
fin an cier'	Some become able financiers.
mer'can tile	Others engage in mercantile affairs.
con cen'trate	Success requires concentration of energy.
com pe ti'tion	Constant competition must be met.

II

ad ver tise'	Merchants advertise in the papers.
cal'en dar	Sometimes they advertise on calendars.
whole'sale	They buy goods at wholesale.
par'cel	They retail them out in small parcels.
per cent'age	The percentage of profit varies.

III

sir'loin	The markets sell tender sirloin steak.
pi'geon	At some places pigeons are sold.
squab	Young pigeons are called squabs.
hal'i but	People buy halibut at the fish market.
scal'lop	Scallops are sold in their season.

IV

res'tau rant	Let us enter that restaurant.
chow'der	Will you have clam chowder?
scram'ble	No, I prefer scrambled eggs.
om'e let	Would n't you like an omelet?
dough'nut	Yes, an omelet, doughnuts, and coffee.

## RULES FOR SPELLING

**RULE III.** Final *y* following a consonant is changed to *i* before an ending that does not begin with *i*.

*Illustrations*

fly + es = flies	happy + est = happiest
study + ed = studied	steady + ness = steadiness
fancy + ful = fanciful	busy + ly = busily

## I

de fy'	He defied the officer.
wor'ry	They worried about the accident.
nine'ty	The man was in his ninetieth year.
dig'ni fy	He was a dignified old man.
sun'dry	There were many sundries in the bill.

## II

mod'i fy	The rules were modified.
di'a ry	All the girls kept diaries.
rec'ti fy	The error was rectified.
trag'e dy	There were many tragedies in the war.
lot'ter y	Lotteries were once authorized by law.

## III

eas'y	The boy easily completed his task.
speed'y	The king speedily approved the treaty.
the'o ry	There are many theories about earthquakes.
cav'i ty	There were large cavities in the wall.
clas'si fy	The pupils in the school were classified.

*Exceptions:* Adjectives of one syllable usually retain the *y*; also, *babyhood* is an exception.

## I

sta'tion er y	Let us visit a stationery store.
com po si'tion	I want to get a composition book.
mem o ran'dum	A memorandum book would be convenient.
au'to graph	Do see those beautiful autograph albums!
mag a zine'	And there are the latest magazines.

## II

di'a logue	Do you keep books of dialogues?
ex hi bi'tion	I need one for the school exhibition.
ju've nile	I want some juvenile books, too.
es'say	Would n't you like a book of essays?
ex'qui site	Here are some with exquisite bindings.

## III

choir	Church choirs get music here.
sa'cred	They always buy sacred music.
an'them	Sometimes they buy books of anthems.
bar'y tone	Here are solos for barytone voices.
waltz	And there are the most popular waltzes.

## IV

type'writ er	The stationer keeps typewriters' supplies.
e ras'er	He has pencil and ink erasers.
pho'no graph	He deals in phonograph records, too.
val'en tine	He has valentines for St. Valentine's day.
Eas'ter	He sells many handsome Easter cards.

## I

croquet'	Croquet is a popular summer game.
wicket	Nine wire wickets are used.
arch	The wickets are called arches.
mallet	The balls are driven with a mallet.
circuit	The player first making the circuit wins.

## II

tableau'	In winter young people have tableaux.
charade'	Charades are always interesting.
puzzle	But perhaps you prefer puzzles.
riddle	Some delight in riddles.
enigma	Juvenile papers contain enigmas.

## III

opera	Older people attend the opera.
matinee'	Girls go to matinee in the afternoon.
chaperon	A chaperon often goes with them.
comical	Some plays are very comical.
elaborate	The stage often has elaborate scenery.

## IV

musician	Concerts are given by musicians.
audience	The audience listens to the music.
appreciate	Most people appreciate good singing.
repetition	A repetition of songs is often demanded.
lecture	Many prefer concerts to lectures.

## I

med'ic al	Druggists sell medical supplies.
pre scrip'tion	They fill physicians' prescriptions.
ex'tract	Extracts of many kinds are sold.
es'sence	Some extracts are called essences.
co logne'	Cologne is made of fragrant essences.

## II

chem'is try	A druggist understands chemistry.
poi'son	He knows all about poisons.
cau'tion	Poisons must be used with caution.
ar'se nic	Arsenic is a deadly poison.
an'ti dote	An antidote is a remedy for a poison.

## III

lin'i ment	A liniment is used for sprains.
ar'ni ca	Arnica is used in many liniments.
al'co hol	Alcohol is used for various purposes.
dis solve'	It will dissolve many things.
cam'phor	Camphor gum is dissolved in alcohol.

## IV

ac'id	There are many acids.
car bol'ic	Carbolic acid is a disinfectant.
sul'phur	Sulphur, when burned, also disinfects.
chlo'ro form	Chloroform puts people to sleep.
sur'gi cal	It is used in surgical operations.

## I

glyc'er in	Glycerin is much used in medicine.
flu'id	It is a sweet, sirupy fluid.
lic'o rice	Licorice is likewise a 'common remedy.
bron chi'tis	Doctors prescribe licorice for bronchitis.
in flam ma'tion	It relieves the inflammation.

## II

tinc'ture	Prescriptions often call for tinctures.
ca thar'tic	Various cathartics are prescribed.
purge	A cathartic purges or purifies.
mag ne'si a	Magnesia is a mild cathartic.
cal'o mel	Calomel is more powerful.

## III

o'pi um	Opium is an exceedingly dangerous drug.
mor'phine	Morphine is a form of opium.
par e gor'ic	Paregoric is a tincture of opium.
scourge	The morphine habit is an awful scourge.
be ware'	People should beware of using these drugs.

## IV

a poth'e ca ry	What a lot of things the apothecary has !
band'age	There are bandages for wounds.
crutch	There are crutches for the lame.
cos met'ic	And here are cosmetics.
com plex'ion	Cosmetics are used for the complexion.

## I

struc'ture	Carpenters build many fine structures.
ex te'ri or	They finish the exterior first.
scaff'old	A scaffold is always necessary.
scant'ling	This is made of heavy scantling.
cor'nicé	A cornice completes the roof.

## II

bal'co ny	Many houses have balconies.
awn'ing	These are often covered with awnings.
set tee'	They are provided with chairs or settees.
por'ti co	Public buildings often have porticoes.
lounge	People sometimes lounge in the portico.

## III

in te'ri or	After the exterior the interior is finished.
par ti'tion	Partitions are erected.
bal'us ter	Balusters are set at the stairways.
thresh'old	Thresholds are placed in doorways.
el'e va tor	Many high buildings have elevators.

## IV

cup'board	Kitchens must have cupboards.
at'tic	Attics are used for storage.
suite	Some rooms have furniture in suites.
ma hog'a ny	Expensive furniture is made of mahogany.
man'sion	A large house is called a mansion.



## I

Whit'ti er	Whittier was an American poet.
Hav'er hill	He was born at Haverhill in 1807.
Mas sa chu'setts	Haverhill is in Massachusetts.
an'ces tor	Whittier's ancestors came from England.
im'mi grant	They were immigrants to this country.

## II

boy'hood	Whittier's boyhood was spent on a farm.
phys'ic al	He was not physically strong.
em bar'rass	He was easily embarrassed.
lei'sure	His leisure was spent in the fields.
loi'ter	He liked to loiter along the streams.

## III

re source'	The father's resources were limited.
shoe'mak er	The boy worked at a shoemaker's bench.
a cad'e my	He earned money to attend an academy.
rhyme	In his boyhood he made rhymes.
im ag'ine	He liked to imagine stories.

## IV

ac quaint'ance	He made the acquaintance of an editor.
sub'se quent	This affected his subsequent life.
ca reer'	It was the beginning of his career.
con firm'	It confirmed his desire to write.
e di'tion	Many editions of his poems have been made.

## I

ad'vo cate	Whittier was an advocate of freedom.
vi'o lence	But he was opposed to violence.
a bound'	His poems abound in noble thoughts.
in spire'	Nature inspired many of his poems.
co lo'ni al	He often wrote of colonial life.

## II

Snow-Bound	<i>Snow-Bound</i> describes his own home.
gen er a'tion	It was the family home for generations.
lux'u ry	It was not a home of luxury.
sim plic'i ty	It was characterized by quiet simplicity.
re fine'ment	It was a home of refinement.

## III

spa'cious	Whittier pictures the spacious fireplace.
crac'kle	They heard the crackling of the fire.
ra'di ant	The room was radiant with rosy bloom.
and'i ron	The heads on the andirons glowed.
baf'fle	The wind roared in baffled rage.

## IV

per'se cute	He never forgot the persecuted Quakers.
theme	Their life was often his theme.
sin cer'i ty	One of his charms is sincerity.
hu'mor	He had a quiet sense of humor.
gen'ial	Personally he was genial and pleasant.

## I

com mu'ni ty	Physicians live in all large communities.
re lief'	The physician brings relief to the sick.
dis'lo cate	He sets dislocated or broken bones.
am'pu tate	He even amputates limbs when necessary.
am'bu lance	An ambulance carries injured people.

## II

poul'tice	A doctor knows how to make poultices.
blis'ter	Sometimes he applies a blister.
e met'ic	He often gives an emetic.
nau'se a	An emetic produces nausea.
phys'ic	A dose of physic is often prescribed.

## III

symp'tom	A physician recognizes symptoms of disease.
ca tarrh'	He encounters many cases of catarrh.
chron'ic	This disease frequently becomes chronic.
asth'ma	Some people have asthma badly.
res pi ra'tion	Asthma interferes with respiration.

## IV

sneeze	Sneezing indicates the taking of cold.
pul'mo na ry	Pulmonary diseases affect the lungs.
at'mos phere	Impure atmosphere favors consumption.
plague	Consumption is called "the white plague."
de crease'	Precaution decreases the number of cases.

## I

ar'ter y	Arteries carry blood from the heart.
throb	We feel it throbbing in the pulse.
ex pand'	The heart expands and contracts.
ra pid'i ty	It drives the blood with great rapidity.
vein	The blood returns through the veins.

## II

cig a rette'	Smoking cigarettes injures boys.
per ni'cious	It is a pernicious practice.
ir'ri ta ble	It often makes boys irritable.
un stead'y	It makes the muscles unsteady.
con vul'sion	Sometimes it brings on convulsions.

## III

den'tist	A dentist cares for the teeth.
ag'o ny	An aching tooth causes agony.
for'ceps	A dentist pulls it with forceps.
e'ther	He may give ether to stop the pain.
un con'scious	The etherized person is unconscious.

## IV

ap'pe tite	Sickness usually affects the appetite.
stom'ach	The patient's stomach is not strong.
gru'el	Then gruel is often given.
stim'u late	Medicines are given to stimulate.
con va lesce'	A patient improving is called convalescent.

## I

con'se quence	Geography teaches facts of consequence.
ro'tate	It teaches how the earth rotates.
ax'is	It explains the earth's axis.
twi'light	It shows what causes twilight.
eclipse'	Eclipses are carefully explained.

## II

e qua'tor	The equator is a great circle.
lat'i tude	Parallels of latitude are smaller circles.
lon'gi tude	Lines of longitude pass through the poles.
me rid'i an	These lines are called meridians.
mar'i ner	Mariners use these imaginary lines daily.

## III

va'por	Rain comes from vapor in the air.
con dense'	The vapor condenses to form rain.
tor'rent	Sometimes it comes down in torrents.
whirl	Raindrops are whirled through the air.
des'ert	Lack of rain makes a desert.

## IV

e vap'o rate	The moisture in the soil evaporates.
drought	If no rain falls, this causes a drought.
crum'ble	Rain and frost make the rocks crumble.
par'ti cle	The fine particles are called sand.
partial	Some rocks are partially worn away.

## I

gla'cier	A glacier is a mass of ice.
ice'berg	An iceberg is a floating glacier.
ba'sin	River basins are drained by rivers.
Am'a zon	The Amazon has the largest basin.
nav'i gate	Large ships navigate the river.

## II

e ject'	The earth sometimes ejects melted rock.
la'va	The melted rock is called lava.
e rup'tion	The bursting out is an eruption.
vol ca'no	A cone-shaped volcano is formed.
cra'ter	A volcano's mouth is called the crater.

## III

de scend'	The descending lava is intensely hot.
molt'en	It becomes a river of molten rock.
de struc'tion	It carries destruction to everything.
earth'quake	An earthquake shakes the earth.
fis'sure	It often leaves fissures in the surface.

## IV

pen in'su la	A peninsula is almost an island.
isth'mus	The narrow part is an isthmus.
strait	A strait is a narrow body of water.
ref'uge	A harbor furnishes a refuge for ships.
tem'pest	It gives protection from the tempests.

## I

Long'fel low	Longfellow was an American poet.
af fec'tion	He gained the affection of the people.
en'vi a ble	His position is an enviable one.
or'di na ry	He wrote about ordinary subjects.
at tain'	This is why he attained his position.

## II

Port'land	Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine.
es'ti ma ble	He belonged to an estimable family.
in her'it	The boy inherited many good qualities.
de port'ment	In school his deportment was good.
stu'di ous	He was attentive and studious.

## III

sen'si tive	As a youth Longfellow was sensitive.
im pet'u ous	But he was active and impetuous.
lit'er a ry	Literary studies were his favorites.
man'i fest	He manifested a genius for poetry.
em'i nence	He hoped to attain eminence.

## IV

as so'ci ate	Longfellow was popular with his associates.
a grée'a ble	He was pleasant and agreeable.
dis po si'tion	His disposition was full of gentleness.
ster'ling	He was a boy of sterling character.
in teg'ri ty	His integrity was never doubted.

## I

E van'ge line	Longfellow wrote <i>Evangeline</i> .
nar'ra tive	This is a narrative poem.
friend'ship	It is a story of true friendship.
leg'end	The story is founded on a legend.
pa thet'ic	It is a mournful and pathetic tale.

## II

court'ship	<i>The Courtship of Miles Standish</i> .
Pu'ri tan	This is a story of Puritan life.
tra di'tion	It is founded on tradition.
ro man'tic	The story has many romantic features.
dra mat'ic	Parts of it are quite dramatic.

## III

Hi a wa'tha	Every child knows <i>Hiawatha</i> .
prim'i tive	It tells of the primitive Indians.
fas ci na'tion	It has a wonderful fascination.
in'ci dent	The incidents are always interesting.
fan'ci ful	The poem is bright and fanciful.

## IV

psalm	Another poem is <i>The Psalm of Life</i> .
res ig na'tion	<i>Resignation</i> is beautiful and sad.
bal'lad	Longfellow wrote several ballads.
son'net	His sonnets also are well known.
trans late'	He translated poems from other languages.



## I

for'ti tude	Early settlers possessed great fortitude.
av'er age	The average home was very simple.
pane	Oiled paper served for windowpanes.
pew'ter	Pewter plates were on the tables.
de spise'	All luxuries were despised.

## II

Sab'bath	Long services were held on the Sabbath.
re prove'	People were reproved for not attending.
re proof'	A church reproof was a serious thing.
dis grace'	It was considered a deep disgrace.
med'i tate	People spent much time in meditation.

## III

re un'ion	Thanksgiving Day brought family reunions.
fes tiv'i ty	Then there was great festivity.
mer'ri ment	There was much merriment.
wed'ding	A wedding was an important occasion.
cer'e mo ny	The ceremony was very solemn.

## IV

pi o neer'	There were hardships in pioneer life.
pros per'i ty	But there was general prosperity.
ag'ri cul ture	Most colonists were engaged in agriculture.
oc cu pa'tion	This was their chief occupation.
prof'it a ble	Some found commerce profitable.

## I

Penn syl va'ni a	William Penn founded Pennsylvania.
ad'mi ral	Penn's father was an English admiral.
mon'arch	The English monarch owed the admiral money.
sov'er eign	The sovereign could not pay the debt.
maj'es ty	So His Majesty granted land in the New World.

## II

de volve'	The government devolved upon Penn.
be nev'o lent	He was a benevolent man.
con'science	He granted liberty of conscience.
tol er a'tion	Religious toleration was for all.
hu mane'	Even prisoners were treated humanely.

## III

con'gre gate	The Indians congregated to meet Penn.
mu'tu al	Mutual promises of friendship were made.
chief'tain	The Indian chieftains kept their promises.
ter'ri to ry	Penn's territory was always peaceful.
pre vail'	Prosperity prevailed in the settlement.

## IV

un eas'y	Once some people became uneasy.
ab'sence	This was during Penn's absence.
com mo'tion	Some men stirred up a commotion.
tur'bu lence	There was some turbulence.
pri va'tion	But the people never suffered privation.

## I

mo men'tous	The Stamp Act had momentous results.
tu'mult	It stirred up a great tumult.
mas'sa cre	It helped provoke the Boston Massacre.
con ten'tion	It started a long and bitter contention.
ul'ti mate	The ultimate freedom of America resulted.

## II

par'lia ment	Parliament passed the Stamp Act.
lev'y	It was really a tax levy.
rev'e nue	This tax was levied for revenue.
li'cense	Licenses and legal papers had to be stamped.
ar'bi tra ry	It was an arbitrary law.

## III

ob nox'ious	The stamp tax was obnoxious to Americans.
an noy'ance	It caused them much annoyance.
vex a'tion	It was a source of vexation.
op pres'sion	They thought it an act of oppression.
tax a'tion	It was taxation without representation.

## IV

jeal'ous	The colonists were jealous of their rights.
pre'cious	Their rights were precious to them.
vol'un ta ry	They had paid voluntary taxes.
com pul'sion	But they objected to compulsion.
griev'ance	Compulsion was a grievance to them.

## I

bun'dle	Stamps were sent over in bundles.
cli'max	This brought matters to a climax.
de fi'ance	There was defiance from the Americans.
ri'ot	In some places there were riots.
un a'ble	Officers were unable to enforce the law.

## II

re peal'	Then the English repealed the act.
blun'der	They saw it was a blunder.
af firm'	But they affirmed the right to tax.
pol'i cy	They did not change their policy.
priv'i lege	Nor did they grant more privileges.

## III

pro pose'	England proposed to lay other taxes.
dis please'	This greatly displeased the Americans.
e vade'	They tried to evade paying these taxes.
un fair'	They thought such taxes unfair.
re sist'ance	There was resistance everywhere.

## IV

trea'son	Some Americans were charged with treason.
reg'i ment	Two regiments of British troops came.
hos'tile	The people were hostile to them.
ha'tred	Hatred against the British was intense.
col li'sion	The Boston Massacre was the first collision.

## I

Ir'ving	Washington Irving was born in New York.
bles's'ing	George Washington gave him his blessing.
bi og'ra phy	Irving wrote Washington's biography.
stern	Irving's father was a stern man.
a'mi a ble	His mother was always amiable.

## II

rogu'ish	Irving was a roguish boy.
mis'chie vous	He engaged in many mischievous pranks.
in cline'	He was not inclined to study.
du'ti ful	But he was a dutiful son.
de ceit'ful	He was never deceitful.

## III

flour'ish	New York was a flourishing city.
pro fane'	Profane swearing was not allowed.
ex cess'	But people drank to excess.
pur suit'	Many were engaged in business pursuits.
con'trast	There were great contrasts in the houses.

## IV

vi va'cious	Irving was bright and vivacious.
lu'di crous	He was the author of a ludicrous history.
fic'tion	He wrote several books of fiction.
pal'ace	He described old palaces in Spain.
gran'deur	Their grandeur greatly pleased him.

## I

auc'tion	The property was sold at auction.
bank'rupt	The owner was bankrupt.
in'ven to ry	An inventory of the property was taken.
lu'cra tive	The business had not been lucrative.

auc tion eer'      bank'rupt cy      in'ven to ries      lu'cre

## II

cor rode'	Copper does not corrode easily.
al loy'	It is often alloyed with other metals.
bronze	Tin and copper produce bronze.
stat'u a ry	Bronze is used for statuary.

cor ro'sion      cor ro'sive      pro duc'tion      me tal'lic

## III

con sign'	The goods were consigned to the agent.
dis patch'	They were dispatched by fast freight.
trans port'	Then they were transported to the store.
cor re spond'	The owner corresponded with the agent.

dis patch'er      cor re spond'ence      trans por ta'tion      con sign'ment

## IV

sus tain'	Oxygen is necessary to sustain life.
or'gan	Animals have organs for breathing.
rep'tile	Reptiles take air into their lungs.
flex'i ble	Insects have flexible tubes for breathing.

or'gan ism      rep til'i an      flex i bil'i ty      sus'te nance

## I

gon'do la	Have you ever enjoyed a gondola ride?		
Ven'ice	Gondolas are common in Venice.		
in va'ri a ble	We invariably associate them with that city.		
cus'tom a ry	They are the customary means of travel there.		
noise'less	They glide noiselessly over the waters.		
en joy'a ble	gon do lier'	in va'ri a ble ness	trav'el er
en joy'ment	Ve ne'tian	as so ci a'tion	nois'i ly

## II

sym'bol	The oak is the symbol of strength.		
im pres'sion	The tempest makes little impression on it.		
grap'ple	Its roots grapple rocks and earth securely.		
ex alt'	Poets love to exalt the oak's characteristics.		
al lude'	Orators allude to it frequently.		
sym'bol ize	im press'ive	tem pes'tu ous	ex al ta'tion
sym bol'ic	im press'i ble	char'ac ter ize	al lu'sion

## III

as cent'	The ascent of Mt. Washington is not difficult.		
sum'mit	The summit is reached by various routes.		
un speak'a ble	The prospect is unspeakably grand.		
un ut'ter a ble	It stimulates unutterable thoughts.		
de scent'	The descent is begun with regret.		
as cen'sion	pro spec'tus	stim'u lus	dif'fi cult ness
as cend'	pros pect'or	stim'u lant	re gret'ta ble
as cend'en cy	pro spec'tive	stim'u la tive	re gret'ful

## I

gal'lant	This man was a gallant soldier.		
a verse'	He was not averse to fighting.		
'chas tise'	He wished to help chastise the enemy.		
glo'ry	Victory would bring glory to him.		
rel'a tive	Many of his relatives were soldiers.		
gal'lant ry	glo'ri ous	chas'tise ment	rel'a tive ly
a ver'sion	glo'ri fy	glo ri fi ca'tion	help'less

## II

mi'ser	This man was called a miser.		
treas'ure	He possessed great treasure.		
se crete'	All his money was secreted.		
in tent'	It was his intent to keep it.		
dis trib'ute	He never distributed his money.		
mi'ser ly	se cre'tion	in ten'tion	dis tri bu'tion
treas'ur y	se cret'ive	in ten'tion al	dis trib'u tive

## III

ac cuse'	A man was accused of stealing.		
de fense'	He offered no defense in court.		
as sign'	A lawyer was assigned to him.		
con vict'	But the man was convicted.		
con fess'	Then he confessed his guilt.		
ac cus'ing	de fen'si ble	as sign'ment	con fes'sion
ac cu sa'tion	de fen'sive	as sign'er	con fes'sion al
as sign ee'	de fense'less	as sign or'	con vic'tion



## I

mor'al	The boy's moral character was good.
im'pulse	But he often acted upon impulse.
im po lite'	He was sometimes impolite.
sport	He was fond of sports.
al lure'	These often allured him from work.

mor'al ist	mor'al ize	sport'ive	al lur'ing
mo ral'i ty	im pul'sive	sports'man	al lure'ment

## II

com prise'	The book comprised four parts.
in sert'	An index was inserted at the end.
pro nun ci a'tion	There were rules for pronunciation.
cou'ple	A couple of pages were missing.
mu'ti late	The covers had been mutilated, too.

coup'let	com pris'ing	in ser'tion	mu'ti lat ing
coup'ling	in sert'ing	rul'a ble	mu ti la'tion

## III

ex pose'	A newspaper exposed the corruption.
mi'nor	But the minor details were concealed.
mys te'ri ous	It was a very mysterious case.
trust'ful	People had been too trustful.
for'feit	Now they paid the forfeit.

mys'tic	mi nor'i ty	trust'y	trus tee'
mys'tic al	ex po si'tion	mys'ti fy	for'fei ture
mys'ti cism	trust'wor thy	cor rupt'i ble	con ceal'ment

maize	Maize is a name for Indian corn.
maze	A network of passages is called a maze.
peak	The mountain peak is a half mile high.
peek	It is impolite to peek at people.
brooch	The queen wore a brooch on her breast.
broach	He was willing to broach the subject.
seer	A seer, or prophet, foretells events.
sear	The autumn leaves are sear.
jam	Are you fond of raspberry jam ?
jamb	The side piece of the door is the jamb.
pier	The bridge is supported by stone piers.
peer	Why do you peer at me so curiously ?
ark	Noah was in the ark during the flood.
arc	Any part of a circle is an arc.
step	Do not step on broken glass.
steppe	A steppe is a vast plain.
bale	How much does a bale of cotton weigh ?
bail	The accused man gave bail.
fil'lip	I gave him a fillip on the cheek.
Phil'ip	King Philip was an Indian chief.

frank	Be frank rather than to deceive.
franc	A franc is a French coin of silver.
fowl	A fowl lays eggs.
foul	Never use foul language.
flow	The tide flows rapidly.
floe	Ice floes make navigation dangerous.
ho'ly	The Bible is holy.
whol'ly	The engineer was wholly to blame.
bite	Barking dogs seldom bite.
bight	A bay is sometimes called a bight.
rays	The sun's rays are warm.
raze	Raze every temple to the ground.
slew	Cain slew Abel.
slue	Sleds slue easily on ice.
dy'ing	The dying warrior sang his national hymn.
dye'ing	Dyeing cloths is an extensive industry.
leach	People leach ashes to obtain lye.
leech	A leech is a blood-sucking worm.
mote	A mote is a small particle.
moat	A moat is a trench around a castle.

1

ab surd'  
ab stain'  
a dop'tion  
bel'fows  
dam'sel

2

ven'om  
pil'lar  
bal'last  
con sole'  
e la'tion

3

na'sal  
pac'i fy  
sher'iff  
an'guish  
hus'band

4

a mend'  
mal'a dy  
cac'kle  
sol'ace  
arc

5

be quest'  
a'pri cot  
ca na'ry  
eaves  
sub lime'

6

can'ny  
dis may'  
grid'dle  
mag'nate  
niece

7

pal'lor  
cul'prit  
rec'tor  
rag'ged  
sa loon'

8

ad'verse  
can'vass  
re buff'  
stum'ble  
whee'dle

9

ha'zy  
salve  
a noint'  
car'nage  
bar'ren

10

re'flex  
phan'tom  
cut'let  
re pose'  
lev'i ty

11

cher'ish  
pla toon'  
knuc'kle  
rub'bish  
sham'rock

12

shal'lop  
en tice'  
realm  
pop'lin  
nec'tar

13

stan'za  
lat'tice  
a'gen cy  
be numb'  
stat'ute

14

a muse'ment  
de cep'tion  
in cor rect'  
ap pre hend'  
ban'is ter

15

smol'der  
arch'er  
tex'tile  
project  
ap pen'dix

16

win'some  
crib'bage  
ex tort'  
for'tress  
an nex'

1

fo'cus  
blem'ish  
wed'lock  
au'burn  
mis'sive

2

al'um  
ar'bor  
numb  
bun'gle  
lynch

3

yearn  
con'text  
con geal'  
stra'tum  
nut'meg

4

raf'fle  
con fute'  
hav'oc  
i'ci ness  
mag'net

5

sperm  
tac'kle  
loy'al ty  
pol'i tic  
yes'ter day

6

as say'  
pre fix'  
jaun'ty  
chintz  
ju'bi lee

7

cam'bric  
bev'er age  
stran'gle  
bun'ting  
de cep'tive

8

whim'per  
val'id  
tax'a ble  
cen'tral  
cin'der

9

sav'ior  
crup'per  
cel'er y  
Cath'o lic  
dan'gle

10

deb'it  
gib'lets  
can'dor  
del'uge  
ig nore'

11

boun'ty  
vol'ley  
de ni'al  
du'el  
her'ald

12

a ghas't'  
frou'zy  
kis'met  
se clude'  
ca noe'

13

bux'om  
host'ess  
bur'nish  
rab'ble  
bat'ten

14

gnash  
ooze  
mien  
con'vex  
mo'hair

15

parse  
dwin'dle  
ex ploit'  
pe ruse'  
muz'zle

16

op press'  
do na'tion  
can'cer  
e merge'  
en a'ble

1  
la'zi ness  
mis'er y  
tes'ta ment  
par'a sol  
men'tal ly

2  
nu'mer ate  
pas'tur age  
mor'ti fy  
in'fa my  
de ni'al

3  
hur'dle  
hom'i ny  
des'o late  
rec ol lect'  
car'a van

4  
in hab'it  
ef'fi gy  
hor'ri bly  
grot'to  
sau'ci ly

5  
can'o py  
de duct'  
ra'di ance  
pan'to mime  
de pend'ent

6  
tap'es try  
rai'ment  
pul'let  
taw'dry  
dor'mer

7  
liv'er y  
a cros'tic  
ran'kle  
can'ni bal  
den'tist ry

8  
ve ran'da  
gob'lin  
a breast'  
ab sorb'ent  
hate'ful ly

9  
bev'el  
ab do'men  
va ga'ry  
ruf'fian  
cap size'

10  
as'phalt  
pa ter'nal  
pal'frey  
cap'sule  
lav'en der

11  
ca booze'  
bur'lap  
gur'gle  
bail'iff  
de lu'sive

12  
fog'gy  
jif'fy  
de mer'it  
im mune'  
stal'ion

13  
bane'ful  
san'i ty  
car'pen try  
car toon'  
chuc'kle

14  
vap'o rize  
rec'i pe  
cer'ti fy  
pend'ant  
o'a sis

15  
ped'es tal  
op'tion  
beck'on  
tan'gent  
hud'dle

16  
pli'a ble  
bea'con  
gnu  
que'ry  
squal'id

1

tem'po ral  
nug'get  
ve'hi cle  
pas'tor ate  
de trac'tion

2

de sir'ous  
man'gle  
leg'is late  
mol'li fy  
ab'di cate

3

dra'ma  
par'ley  
as sess'  
mag'got  
oc'ta gon

4

af fray'  
tam'per  
ap'pe tize  
fac'tious  
trea'dle

5

nar ra'tion  
op pres'sive  
trac'tion  
dex'ter ous  
du'pli cate

6

rein  
mo'cha  
tep'id  
big'a my  
man'i fold

7

pur loin'  
non'sense  
ten'sion  
di ges'tion  
teach'a ble

8

budg'et  
tor na'do  
muf'fin  
mar'quis  
or'de al

9

pa vil'ion  
driz'zle  
ton'nage  
mus'tang  
tres'pass

10

hec'tic  
de grade'  
pal'pi tate  
mar'vel ous  
ther'mal

11

trough  
ob'vi ous  
du'bi ous  
pen'u ry  
ma jes'tic

12

de throne'  
mack'er el  
nau'tic al  
de ten'tion  
det'ri ment

13

me men'to  
bob'bin  
arm'ful  
top'ple  
ti rade'

14

hu'mid  
mi rage'  
pho net'ic  
dor'mant  
throt'tle

15

ob'li gate  
or gan'ic  
o ra'tion  
mon'o tone  
pros'trate

16

trag'ic  
mil'dew  
doub'let  
men'ial  
nig'gard

1

ac cost'  
fac'et  
rus'tle  
dic'tion  
fe'male

2

knob  
dam'ask  
cor'net  
can'did  
pom'ace

3

an'ther  
com'e dy  
ex claim'  
flu'ent  
af front'

4

civ'ic  
de face'  
de mure'  
rum'ple  
il le'gal

5

con dole'  
di'a dem  
fes toon'  
ul'cer  
squawk

6

con fide'  
for'tune  
am bi'tion  
e ter'nal  
fo'rum

7

col'o nize  
ex ter'nal  
di lute'  
di'a lect  
ve neer'

8

com mune'  
for'ti eth  
af'fa ble  
dar'ling  
cu'po la

9

ful'crum  
de mol'ish  
cler'gy  
der'rick  
fi'brous

10

at test'  
de test'  
de file'  
eb'o ny  
bo'rax

11

de sist'  
a ware'  
cas cade'  
com press'  
in'quest

12

all'spice  
con found'  
baize  
gav'el  
pa'thos

13

frec'kle  
con gest'  
bron'cho  
con front'  
re cede'

14

de rail'  
as'sets  
clam'or  
cog'i tate  
post'script

15

satch'el  
ar range'  
bowl'ing  
buz'zard  
fu'tile

16

ap pall'  
diz'zy  
ban'dit  
sti'pend  
brid'al



1  
ac cus'tom  
di vulge'  
de fault'  
lus'ter  
brib'er y

2  
can'ter  
bo'nus  
conch  
se date'  
ur bane'

3  
bar'ter  
con'cave  
log'ic  
scur'ry  
vic'to ry

4  
an'nals  
um'ber  
lev'ee  
in'voice  
he ro'ic

5  
vi'al  
cher'ub  
kin'dred  
ver'i ly  
ter'race

6  
feign  
dep'u ty  
leg'i ble  
el'e vate  
gob'ble

7  
ac crue'  
de tract'  
fal'low  
fil'ial  
scru'ple

8  
ad'age  
ci'der  
e lude'  
ge'nus  
in voke'

9  
niche  
drop'sy  
co coon'  
scan'dal  
i'ron y

10  
al'tar  
fo ment'  
de spond'  
e lapse'  
hub'bub

11  
a'gue  
fren'zy  
bar'on et  
com'ment  
hearse

12  
boy'cott  
ur'chin  
lim'pid  
wiz'ard  
sher'ry

13  
man'or  
con'vent  
sim'mer  
shut'tle  
al might'y

14  
col'o nist  
shil'ling  
a lign'  
ha'zel  
vor'tex

15  
chaise  
vul'ture  
gos'ling  
scrimp  
vouch

16  
a droit'  
a lert'  
bran'dy  
del'ta  
phon'ic

# ADDITIONAL WORDS

49

1

ver'min  
blench  
bar'on  
fuzz'y  
ex hale'

2

la pel'  
be troth'  
de camp'  
bul'ion  
gar'land

3

bab oon'  
de fraud'  
laun'der  
di van'  
ex hort'

4

bap'tism  
basque  
wal'low  
bev'y  
re tract'

5

wag'gle  
ban'gle  
bom'bast  
be seech'  
de void'

6

se'ri al  
brogue  
tric'kle  
cas'tile  
a dept'

7

vir'gin  
liv'id  
bar'rack  
al lege'  
ly ce'um

8

ca'pon  
las'so  
rac coon'  
vix'en  
leg'ging

9

de range'  
per spire'  
den'si ty  
ex tor'tion  
fi'nite

10

ze'bra  
lax'i ty  
be reave'  
fer'vor  
el'e gance

11

ban'tam  
brig'and  
wright  
ex cite'  
glim'mer

12

ar ray'  
pil'fer  
lat'er al  
wan'ton  
squeal

13

de tach'  
wind'row  
dis pel'  
gar'bage  
had'dock

14

lit'er al  
rup'ture  
di'al  
saf'fron  
gla'cial

15

lo'tion  
chap'lain  
wreathe  
chol'er a  
en'vel ope

16

bi'son  
void  
weird  
de ter'  
con'tra ry

1

pre'text  
hap'pi ly  
vo'cal ize  
sat'u rate  
im pas'sive

2

zinc  
ten'don  
re claim'  
quib'ble  
prov'ince

3

teth'er  
im pos'tor  
ver'tex  
tor'pid  
re fund'

4

wa'ger  
has'sock  
re cur'  
be calm'  
pas'tor

5

thrill  
scope  
re lax'  
cruise  
quiz

6

deft  
hoax  
re'bus  
oc ta'vo  
nurs'er y

7

gam'bol  
re flect'  
tin'kle  
re frain'  
no ta'tion

8

un couth'  
glim'mer  
taw'ny  
in'let  
con spire'

9

lu'rid  
re pent'  
frig'ate  
di vest'  
con'tact

10

shud'der  
gulch  
rogue  
dow'el  
hick'o ry

11

ham'per  
shim'mer  
rel'ish  
vest'ment  
brim'stone

12

i'dol  
wrest  
filch  
pep'per  
har poon'

13

car'at  
pig'ment  
mud'dle  
lit'a ny  
jounce

14

nymph  
lust'y  
big'ot  
hos'tage  
re li'gion

15

in di rect'  
pick'er el  
ma'son ry  
car'cass  
o'ri ent

16

her'ring  
fer'ule  
in fer'nal  
tus'sle  
met'tle

1	2	3	4
ju'ror	parse	vis'or	peal
gal'lop	mete	fod'der	gar'gle
wres'tle	em boss'	di gress'	tri'fle
brin'dle	fil'bert	min'now	mu'cus
con struc'tion	com pute'	brew'er	dis tract'
5	6	7	8
her'o ine	lunge	dross	foul
fer'vid	drag'on	fes'tal	ru'by
pes'ter	con firm'	e lope'	her'on
glut'ton	tran spire'	bap tize'	fath'om
co'balt	sa'vor y	por tray'	em'er y
9	10	11	12
so'lar	o'men	com mute'	girl'ish
bris'ket	hov'el	bru'tish	hop'per
ad dict'	ghost'ly	a byss'	rel'ic
hor'ri fy	mea'ger	em'ber	de'mon
ar tis'tic	can'is ter	wab'ble	suf'fix
13	14	15	16
flim'sy	pig'my	ag'ate	heark'en
waf'fle	lim'ber	wa'ri ly	gal'lows
block ade'	giz'zard	flur'ry	fran'tic
con'sta ble	at tire'	loin	ho'li ness
gour'mand	wrig'gle	ad'a mant	laugh'a ble

1

cyn'ic  
nov'el  
thwart  
ma ter'nal  
cres'cent

2

da'do  
no'ta ry  
don'key  
cro chet'  
re ten'tion

3

e'dict  
gin'ger  
mam'mon  
pen'sive  
re cep'tive

4

do'nor  
fes'ter  
tel'e gram  
cre'dence  
il lu'sion

5

re cit'al  
pul'sate  
in ject'  
gran'a ry  
shod'dy

6

mis'sion  
se'quel  
re pub'lic  
in verse'  
bald'ness

7

ran'som  
me ri'no  
la goon'  
im pede'  
gir'dle

8

ac'me  
re join'  
con'vert  
ab'scess  
lo ca'tion

9

gouge  
in'di go  
rum'ble  
flick'er  
con nive'

10

ru'mor  
pi'lot  
ex tol'  
skein  
cre'mate

11

in'sight  
ghast'ly  
snug'gle  
ran'dom  
char'i ot

12

lithe  
flange  
par'boil  
hym'nal  
mil'let

13

in sip'id  
blub'ber  
al lay'  
pam'per  
sin'is ter

14

po'tent  
flash'i ly  
bro cade'  
con verge'  
ad mis'sion

15

calk  
mus'ter  
pro pound'  
er rat'ic  
prel'ate

16

re fute'  
ab solve'  
in'stance  
shiv'er  
chat'tel

1

em'i nent  
cen'tu ry  
grease  
dis con tent'  
ap pren'tice

2

op'er ate  
ac'cu rate  
ac cess'  
wretch  
in'ti mate

3

dis cour'age  
con verse'  
oc ca'sion  
el'o quent  
vol'ume

4

ar'gue  
ex am'ine  
punc'tu ate  
fault  
im'i tate

5

o rig'i nal  
ac quire'  
con sult'  
knowl'dge  
crit'i cise

6

in fe'ri or  
suf fi'cient  
guess  
au thor'i ty  
cen'sure

7

pa'tient  
per se vere'  
sig'na ture  
sau'cy  
ad mon'ish

8

de'tail  
ven'ture  
re veal'  
of fend'  
ed'i tor

9

scheme  
in ter fere'  
re li'a ble  
pro vi'sions  
pre cede'

10

per'ma nent  
rec om mend'  
va'can cy  
wea'ry  
lodge

11

har'mo ny  
sit u a'tion  
es tab'lish  
des'ti tute  
rep u ta'tion

12

pro ceed'  
nec'es sa ry  
per'il  
drow'sy  
cour'te sy

13

pros'pect  
e con'o my  
liq'uor  
pro fi'cient  
sub scribe'

14

nat'u ral  
thrift  
vict'uals  
per sist'ent  
cu'ri ous

15

su pe'ri or  
squan'der  
ca pac'i ty  
ex pe'ri ence  
pam'phlet

16

in'dus try  
tem'per ate  
as ton'ish  
top'ic  
pre tend'

1

ac count'  
 scant'y  
 as cribe'  
 or'a tor  
 as sist'ance

2

pro cure'  
 in'sti tute  
 or'gan ize  
 hes'i tate  
 fi nan'cial

3

quote  
 ac tiv'i ty  
 e lec tric'i ty  
 lan'guage  
 fu'ner al

4

dil'i gence  
 prac'ti cal  
 ap plaud'  
 pre cise'  
 muf'fle

5

mem'o ry  
 re la'tion  
 lib'er al  
 de sign'  
 ex clu'sive

6

sci'ence  
 tel'e graph  
 me chan'ics  
 op'po site  
 con'tract

7

de spair'  
 vi'sion  
 gen'ius  
 route  
 re'gion

8

sac'ri fice  
 ed'u cate  
 sin cere'  
 doc'u ment  
 char'ter

9

ac com'plish  
 as sert'  
 com'merce  
 a ban'don  
 cease

10

dis as'ter  
 res'o lute  
 con vince'  
 slen'der  
 re cord'

11

pla teau'  
 es'ti mate  
 tri'al  
 ju'bi lant  
 con vince'

12

e nor'mous  
 so lic'it  
 ex pe di'tion  
 fee'ble  
 al to geth'er

13

re bel'lion  
 coil  
 mag net'ic  
 in i'tial  
 vow'el

14

dis turb'  
 re pair'  
 prob'lem  
 quo ta'tion  
 con'so nant

15

con cern'  
 per se ver'ance  
 dic'tate  
 in vi ta'tion  
 re view'

16

de fer'  
 dis tinct'  
 ac'cu ra cy  
 syl'la ble  
 whis'per

1	2	3	4
sub trac'tion	di vi'sor	di vi'sion	de nom'i na tor
sub'tra hend	quo'tient	div'i dend	eighth
min'u end	ci'pher	aught	re duc'tion
dif'fer ence	naught	dig'it	mul'ti ple
mul ti pli ca'tion	re verse'	nu'mer a tor	can'cel

5	6	7	8
con ven'ient	rec'tan gle	a're a	an'gle
prin'ci ple	nu tri'tious	ex trav'a gant	whole'some
pro por'tion	el'e ment	yeast	mix'ture
dough	knead	proc'ess	so ci'e ty
sep'a rate	ma chin'er y	cream'er y	de vice'

9	10	11	12
dai'ry	pre'mi um	con'cert	or'ches tra
cho'rus	re hearse'	en core'	pro nounce'
ac'cent	chord	tor'rid	di am'e ter
vis'i ble	fi'ber	is'land	in sist'
gui tar'	vi o lin'	oc'tave	Wednes'day

13	14	15	16
fur'row	de vel'op	drouth	es sen'tial
with'er	la'bor er	bus'i ly	ef fi'cient
nim'ble	te'di ous	ef fec'tu al	di min'ish
man u fac'ture	con'sti tute	mod'ern	mul'ti tude
spin'dle	reg'u late	at tach'	tan'gle



1  
in tel'li gent  
vi'o lent  
por'trait  
mu se'um  
sal'a ble

2  
re li'gious  
priest  
at'ti tude  
dis tin'guish  
dis ap point'

3  
rev'er ent  
schol'ar  
en deav'or  
trem'ble  
pov'er ty

4  
in tense'  
sketch  
com'pe tent  
com pre hend'  
scene

5  
cos'tume  
au'di ble  
mys'ter y  
gym nas'tic  
fa tigue'

6  
su perb'  
prayer  
dif'fi dent  
bois'ter ous  
an'ec dote

7  
ges'ture  
pi'ous  
cor'dial  
punc'tu al  
cray'on

8  
sen sa'tion  
gaunt  
aisle  
ache  
u'ni son

9  
mer'chan dise  
sal e ra'tus  
gel'a tin  
guar an tee'  
por'ce lain

10  
gro'cer y  
tap i o'ca  
ce're al  
u ten'sil  
cut'ler y

11  
cin'na mon  
va nil'la  
dec'o rate  
wring'er  
squeeze

12  
cay enne'  
fla'vor  
de scrip'tion  
a lu'mi num  
mouse

13  
ar'chi tect  
found'ry  
sic'kle  
nick'el  
um brel'la

14  
di vid'ers  
in'cu ba tor  
scut'tle  
sol'der  
bat'ter y

15  
mu'ci lage  
lan'tern  
plumb'er  
res'er voir  
tel'e phone

16  
man'u al  
scythe  
fau'cet  
jew'el er  
pli'ers

1

hand'ker chief  
gen'u ine  
pho'to graph  
phos'phate  
ounce

2

nov'el ty  
pen'e trate  
fea'ture  
ger'mi nate  
ex plore'

3

leath'er  
an'nu al  
prep a ra'tion  
pars'ley  
pul'ver ize

4

ho'sier y  
cat'a logue  
fer'ti lize  
cu'cum ber  
ash'es

5

source  
fi'er y  
fuch'si a  
group  
crim'son

6

li'lac  
dah'lia  
pro fu'sion  
pro lif'ic  
clus'ter

7

nas tur'tium  
pe'o ny  
cul'ture  
bri'er  
pi az'za

8

zin'ni a  
phlox  
spe'cies  
scent  
trel'lis

9

boun'ti ful  
tinge  
sprin'kle  
at tend'ance  
league

10

hy'brid  
mod'er ate  
syr'inge  
re ceipt'  
grat'i fy

11

mag nif'i cent  
dwarf  
se'ries  
ap plause'  
in dulce'

12

me'di um  
rem'e dy  
sched'ule  
in ter rupt'  
ban'quet

13

so'cia ble  
ea'gle  
res'i dent  
col lapse'  
jo'vi al

14

gra'cious  
prowl  
in'stinct  
whis'tle  
can'e ra

15

pe cul'iar  
screech  
bi'cy cle  
ledge  
neg'a tive

16

par'tridge  
plain'tive  
punc'ture  
mos qui'to  
al'bum

## MONTHS

Jan.	January
Feb.	February
Mar.	March
Apr.	April
Jun.	June
Jul.	July
Aug.	August
Sept.	September
Oct.	October
Nov.	November
Dec.	December

## DAYS

Sun.	Sunday
Mon.	Monday
Tues.	Tuesday
Wed.	Wednesday
Thurs.	Thursday
Fri.	Friday
Sat.	Saturday

## TIME

A.M.	Before noon
M.	At noon
P.M.	After noon
Mo.	month
Mos.	months

## GEOGRAPHICAL

Ala.	Alabama
Alas.	Alaska
Ariz.	Arizona
Ark.	Arkansas
Cal.	California
Co.	County
Col.	Colorado
Conn.	Connecticut
D.C.	District of Columbia
Del.	Delaware
Eng.	England
Fla.	Florida
Ga.	Georgia
Id.	Idaho.
Ill.	Illinois
Ind.	Indiana
Io.	Iowa
Is. or Isl.	Island
Kan.	Kansas
Ky.	Kentucky
La.	Louisiana
Lat.	Latitude
L.I.	Long Island
Mass.	Massachusetts
Md.	Maryland
Me.	Maine
Mex.	Mexico
Mich.	Michigan

## GEOGRAPHICAL

Minn.	Minnesota
Miss.	Mississippi
Mo.	Missouri
Mont.	Montana
Mt.	Mountain
Mts.	Mountains
N.	North
N.A.	North America
N.B.	New Brunswick
N.C.	North Carolina
N.D.	North Dakota
N.E.	North East
Neb.	Nebraska
Nev.	Nevada
N.F.	Newfoundland
N.H.	New Hampshire
N.J.	New Jersey
N.L.	North Latitude
N.M.	New Mexico
N.O.	New Orleans
N.S.	Nova Scotia
N.W.	North West
N.Y.	New York
N.Z.	New Zealand
O.	Ohio
Okla.	Oklahoma
Ore.	Oregon
P.E.I.	Prince Edward Island

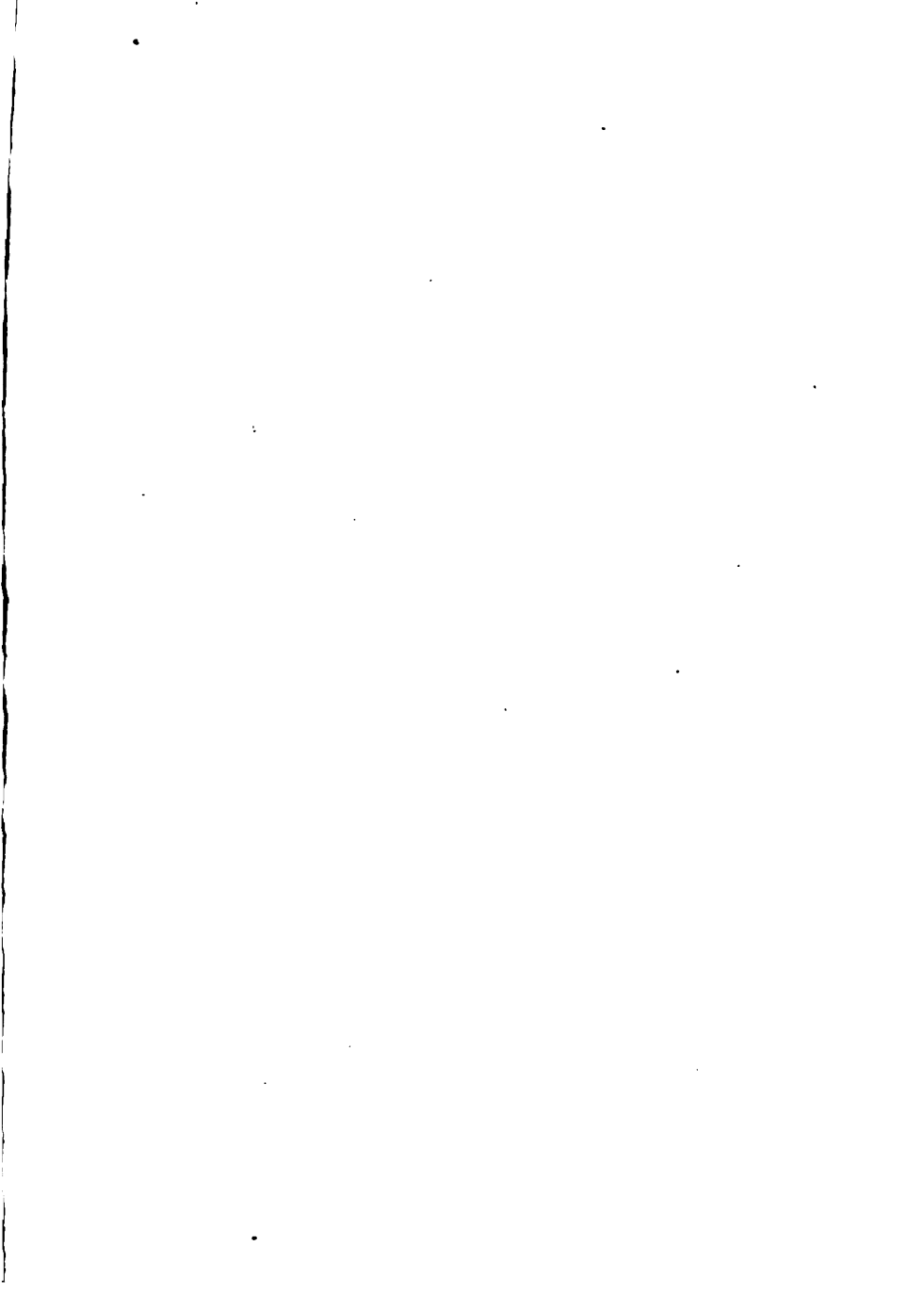
## GEOGRAPHICAL

Penn. or Pa.	Pennsylvania
Phil. or Phila.	Philadelphia
P.I.	Philippine Islands
P.Q.	Province Quebec
P.R.	Porto Rico
R.I.	Rhode Island
R.R.	Railroad
S.	South
S.A.	South America
S.C.	South Carolina
S.D.	South Dakota
S.E.	South East
S.L.	South Latitude
S.W.	South West
Tenn.	Tennessee
Ter.	Territory
Tex.	Texas
Tp.	Township
U.C.	Upper Canada
U.S.	United States
Ut.	Utah
Va.	Virginia
Vt.	Vermont
Wash.	Washington
W.I.	West Indies
Wis.	Wisconsin
W. Va.	West Virginia
Wyo.	Wyoming

1. *Staphylococcus aureus*  
 2. *Staphylococcus aureus*  
 3. *Staphylococcus aureus*  
 4. *Staphylococcus aureus*  
 5. *Staphylococcus aureus*  
 6. *Staphylococcus aureus*  
 7. *Staphylococcus aureus*  
 8. *Staphylococcus aureus*  
 9. *Staphylococcus aureus*  
 10. *Staphylococcus aureus*

**Figure 1**

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**HARVARD COLLEGE  
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TEXT-BOOK COLLECTION**

**GIFT OF  
GEORGE ARTHUR PLIMPTON  
OF NEW YORK**

**JANUARY 25, 1924**



